The North Carolinian.

VOL III FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864. NO. 170

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.]

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Three months, EIGHT DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

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Advertisements for the CAROLINIAN will be charged THREE DOLLARS per square for each and every insertion, eight lines or less constituting a square.

Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

The Value of Money.

Value of Gold Issue	Value of New Issue	Value of New Issue	Value of Gold Issue
1 00	66⅔	1 00	1 50
2 00	1 33⅓	2 00	3 00
3 00	2 00	3 00	4 50
4 00	2 66⅔	4 00	6 00
5 00	3 33⅓	5 00	7 50
10 00	6 66⅔	10 00	15 00
15 00	10 00	15 00	22 00
20 00	13 33⅓	20 00	30 00
25 00	16 66⅔	25 00	37 50
30 00	20 00	30 00	45 00
35 00	23 33⅓	35 00	52 50
40 00	26 66⅔	40 00	60 00
45 00	30 00	45 00	67 50
50 00	33 33⅓	50 00	75 00
55 00	36 66⅔	55 00	82 50
60 00	40 00	60 00	90 00
65 00	43 33⅓	65 00	97 50
70 00	46 66⅔	70 00	105 00
75 00	50 00	75 00	112 50
80 00	53 33⅓	80 00	120 00
85 00	56 66⅔	85 00	127 50
90 00	60 00	90 00	135 00
95 00	63 33⅓	95 00	142 50
100 00	66 66⅔	100 00	150 00

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

Before 1st April, 1864, at par.
From 1st to last day of April, inc., at 66⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔
Swept away by mont'ly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE
REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,
BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY,

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and, who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundredths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense. A. E. MARSHALL,
dtf Augusta, Ga.

DR. J. H. FREEMAN HAS RETURNED to his Office and has on hand a good lot of GOLD FOIL AND TEETH. Also, GOLD and SILVER PLATE.
162-1m*

FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

WANTED—A few 4 per cent. Bonds.—Apply at the
151-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

H. McMILLAN,
Auctioneer and
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 10-3m*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS
CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.
AUG. 16, 1864.

Bacon	— — @ 4 00 ₩ lb
Pork	2 25 @ 2 60 ₩ lb
Lard	— — @ 4 00 ₩ lb
Beef	2 00 ₩ lb
Beeswax	2 75 @ — — ₩ lb
Butter	5 00 @ — — ₩ lb
Cotton	1 50 @ 1 75 ₩ lb
Coffee	15 00 ₩ lb
Cotton Yarn	$18 @ 40 ₩ bunch.
Dried Fruit ... Apples & Peaches	$1 50 ₩ lb
Eggs	1 50@1 75 ₩ do @
Extract Logwood	$5 @ $6 ₩ lb
Flour	$145 @160 ₩ barrel
Flaxseed	12 50 @ 13 00 ₩ bushel
Fodder	$10 00 @ 10 50 ₩ hundred
Hay	10 00 ₩ hundred.
Shucks	$10 00 ₩ hundred
Grain—Corn	$18 00 @ 20 00 ₩ bushel
Wheat	$25 00 ₩ bushel
Rye	15 00 @ $20 00 ₩ bushel
Oats	$10 00 ₩ bushel
Peas	17 50 @ 20 00 ₩ bushel
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00 ₩ lb
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00 ₩ lb
Iron—Swedes	3 50 @ 4 50 ₩ lb
Leather—Upper	18 00 ₩ lb
Sole	15 00 ₩ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	50 00 ₩ gallon
Apple and Peach Brandy	50 00 ₩ gallon
Molasses	$30 ₩ gallon
Nails	3 50 @ 4 00 ₩ lb
Onions	20 00 ₩ bushel
Potatoes—Irish	$8 @ 10 00 ₩ bushel
Sweet	$10 @ 15 00 ₩ bushel
Rice	$1 00 ₩ lb
Sugar	10 ₩ lb
Soap	Family Bar 2 00 ₩ lb
Toilet	$5 00 ₩ lb
Spirits Turpentine	3 00 ₩ gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings	1 50 @ 3 00 ₩ Yard
Salt	$30 00 @ 35 ₩ bushel
Tallow	2 50 @ 3 00 ₩ lb
Wool	$6 00 @ 8 00 ₩ lb

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THE MERCURY!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
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ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!

BRILLIANT AND CHARMING,
WITH ROMANCES, SKETCHES,
TALES OF REAL LIFE, NOVELETTES;
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF THE WAR!
ESSAYS, CRITICISE,
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IT IS PLEASANT READING
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All of the most Prominent and Talented Authors in the South, as well as the young favorites, are writing for

THE MERCURY,

Subscribers can be supplied with back numbers, containing the following

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"THE TRUMP THAT TRIUMPHED;" a Tale of Love.
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"BLUE AND SCARLETT;" being Incidents and Anecdotes of the War, etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS:
"NON INTERVENTION;"
"THE REFUGEE'S HOME;"
"THE CASTLE OF SPAGNETO;"
"THE DESERTER'S DEN IN DOVER SWAMP.

All these articles, together with an endless variety of
LITERARY MISCELLANY,
are contained in the first three numbers of Vol. IV, 1864, (commencing April 30,) of this really
SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL,
SUBSCRIPTION—Six months.....$10
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH.
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
June1-dcm

WRITING PAPER.

JUST received and for sale, a superior article of
Note and Letter Paper,
unusually cheap, at the store under the
June 20-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

CLAIMS
Of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 30th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty, arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any. If there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full, a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
123-tf Commissioner.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS
Throughout the Confederacy

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
RAILROAD BUREAU,
RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Paakages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations, which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else: and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as traveling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of there armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.
Approved.
V. E. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 20, 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relative of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in her power to fulfil its requirements.

JAMES SHUTER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co
may20-tf.

Envelopes! Envelopes!

A SUPERIOR article of ENVELOPES, Commercial size, just received and for sale, at the store under the
June 20-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

WANTED.

A GOOD Cavalry Horse, for which I will pay the highest price in money, or barter in corn, bacon, &c., &c. Apply at this Office.
156 tf

TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association, 1864.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1864, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM NORTHERN GEORGIA.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING!

WHEELER AT WORK IN SHERMAN'S REAR!

ATLANTA, August 19.—Heavy skirmishing began at midnight on our left and centre, continuing till 2 o'clock without any results. This morning the artillery of Stewart's command opened on the enemy, their batteries replying feebly. The firing was very heavy and produced consternation among the enemy. Prisoners report that our cavalry captured a large number of beeves at Kingston a few days since. Reports are numerously circulating in regard to their operations, but beyond the fact they cut the road at Ackworth and were destroying the track between Etowah and Astanaula river, and thus far had been entirely successful, nothing official had been received. The enemy seem to be ignorant of the magnitude of operations in their rear, and were preparing another raiding expedition, under Kilpatrick, which had rendesvoued at Sweetwater, preparatory to starting, and which was believed yesterday to have been retreating, going in pursuit of our cavalry.

FROM THE VALLEY.—At the time of writing we are without reliable information from Gen. Early's command. When last heard from, he occupied a strong position, and was awaiting the approach of the enemy. Passengers who came down on the Central train Monday reported to the *Sentinel* having heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Strasburg and Front Royal. An intelligent officer who arrived in Richmond on Saturday evening from the Valley army expresses the opinion, that if the fight has not taken place, it cannot be postponed many days.

Our troops are in fine spirits, and confident of whipping the Yankees. The enemy again occupy Winchester, and the main force was marching up the Valley to attack Early. Sheridan was in command of the cavalry.—*Pet. Express.*

The quiet on the lines in front of Petersburg still remains unbroken, and attion for the time is turned to the North side of the James River. In addition to a heavy body of cavalry, the enemy has also thrown a considerable force of infantry across the James, with the necessary amount of artillery. Since the little affair of Saturday, near Deep Bottom—a full account of which we have been unable to gain,—matters have been less active in that vicinity. If the Yankees intend anything by their movement over there, they will find good fighting troops to meet them, and a sufficient number to check their advance.

STORIES OF DESERTERS.

On Saturday night several deserters came into our lines—among them two Frenchmen who joined the Yankee army to get a taste of war in America. They were communicative and did not hesitate to give such information as they possessed. They bring the intelligence—which we have already learned—that Grant has lately been removing his troops with great rapidity until he has now left in our front about one full corps only. On Sunday night another deserter came in who fully corroborates the above statement. Coming therefore, from deserters on different portions of the lines, there may be some truth in what these men say, but we are disposed to doubt them.

FALLING BACK ON THE CENTRE—A FEINT.

Within the past two days, the enemy has withdrawn his line of battle several hundred yards back from our centre and his pickets now occupy his front line of breastworks.

This is evidently done to create the impression of a removal of the main body of troops from that point, and to invite an attack on our part. It is a feint to entrap our men which will fail in its object.—*Pet. Express, 18th inst.*

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 17th inst., says that there was a report in Richmond that Fitz Lee's cavalry had defeated the enemy near Front Royal; and that Gen. Early had met the enemy on Saturday near Strasburg, and after a severe contest had routed them. Upon inquiry at the War Department, the *Sentinel* was not able to procure any confirmation of these reports, though it is very probable they are true.

The occasional discharge of a rifle was all that broke the stillness along the lines yesterday. From the extreme right to the extreme left such quiet prevailed that a stranger if not otherwise informed, would almost have formed the idea of a truce existing between the armies.

The fact is revealed beyond all doubt that the enemy's force had been very heavily diminished. At every point along the lines, his troops are seen in very limited numbers, and everywhere assume the defensive.

Efforts have again and again been made by our batteries on the right to elicit some reply from the Yankee artillerists, but without avail; occasionally a shell or two may be sent towards our works, but not often. Such is the practice of our gunners, that shot and shell are sent through the very embrasures of the Yankee forts, without so much as arousing the shrinking inmates.—*Pet. Exp. 16th inst.*

Official Vote for Governor of North Carolina, 1864.

COUNTIES.	VANCE.	JOHNSTON.	VANCE.	HOLD'N
Alamance,	970	173	726	280
Alexander,	742	116	811	144
Anson,	8 6	103	787	25
Alleghany,	227	13	787	26
Ashe,	648	16	482	25
Beaufort,	634	103	427	27
Bertie,	526	105	.....	.....
Bladen,	532	344	472	28
Brunswick,	316	204	460	19
Burke,	988	249	665	138
Buncombe,	1828	274	827	223
Cabarrus,	837	504	703	68
Caldwell,	838	49	641	84
Camden,	127	18	.....	.....
Carteret,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caswell,	540	370	865	31
Catawba,	605	666	876	41
Chatham,	1818	127	1108	640
Cumberland,	1016	304	1454	289
Cherokee,	.....	.....	167	6
Chowan,	.....	.....	250	8
Clay,	279	38	.....	.....
Cleaveland,	853	575	2049	153
Columbus,	296	499	461	116
Craven,	17	113	569	1
Currituck,	31	14	.....	.....
Davie,	786	132	627	124
Duplin,	100	981	957	65
Davidson,	1598	162	864	467
Edgecombe,	118	108	983	8
Franklin,	525	373	700	16
Forsyth,	1471	304	672	560
Gaston,	579	427	611	269
Gates,	.....	.....	275	00
Guilford,	1477	4	1144	53
Granville,	943	243	1889	185
Green,	330	144	244	204
Halifax,	451	538	1041	8
Harnett,	414	204	335	173
Haywood,	.....	.....	378	103
Henderson,	1208	82	585	314
Hertford,	190	51	503	3
Hyde,	288	15	517	09
Iredell,	1544	161	1065	93
Jackson,	604	117	275	71
Johnston,	1000	104	499	619
Jones,	63	29	168	2
Lenoir,	297	140	615	75
Lincoln,	665	367	559	104
Macon,	.....	.....	327	79
Madison,	639	165	279	46
Martin,	283	230	525	25
McDowell,	728	104	.....	.....
Mecklenburg,	425	1535	1690	112
Mitchell,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery,	727	18	553	243
Moore,	1060	120	654	459
Nash,	317	282	568	105
New Hanover,	287	1237	982	22
Northampton,	385	299	734	15
Orange,	1451	372	1252	196
Onslow,	342	293	520	108
Pasquotank,	163	20	283	9
Perquimons,	85	13	363	40
Person,	559	191	714	78
Pitt,	649	229	784	48
Polk,	.....	.....	146	91
Randolph,	1357	55	520	863
Rowan,	1345	407	1101	63
Richmond,	634	37	511	196
Robeson,	931	320	960	119
Rockingham,	830	275	946	140
Rutherford,	1147	237	778	378
Sampson,	464	704	869	121
Stanly,	743	10	396	178
Stokes,	653	83	448	100
Surry,	658	204	— —	— —
Transylvania,	— —	— —	— —	— —
Tyrrell	— —	— —	— —	— —
Union,	556	417	— —	— —
Wake,	2289	483	1497	1971
Wayne,	706	486	580	134
Warren,	174	464	765	15
Washington,	— —	— —	419	01
Watauga,	423	69	286	77
Wilkes,	1615	76	432	436
Wilson,	188	468	586	94
Yadkin,	1172	68	58	9
Yancy,	714	714	336	39
	52833	20173	51633	12,636
	20174		12636	
Majority,	32659		39.997	

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE Fayetteville COTTON CARD Manufacturing Company are now manufacturing Cards superior to any run through the blockade, and at present selling for ale price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, will be securely packed and delivered rington free of expense.

Call upon or address
A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Fayetteville, N. C., [Apr 19-tf

MORE OF THAT EXCELLENT SMOKING Tobacco just received and for sale,
17 Market Square.

MISTRESS AND MAID.

JUST RECEIVED a few more copies of that excellent NOVEL at
No. 17, Market Square.

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

Office, No. 17 Market Square.

☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, o whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUGUST 20, 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid in advance.* Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in *every instance*, the above rule will be adhered to *Collections made every Monday.*

SCHEDULE PRICE VS. GOVERNMENT PAY.—Much has been said by the press generally, in regard to the enormous prices established by Confederate Commissioners, for the produce which the government may require for its use. This is a question of importance, not alone to the producer, but to the consumer as well as to the government. The farmer should feel greater confidence, and be much more willing to sell to the government, were the prices reduced one half, because he would easily see that the government placed a value upon its own money, and as much less would be spent, by the reduction of the schedule prices, in supplying the army, there would be, much less debt, and consequently a better prospect of the redemption of the currency which the farmer receives for his produce. An unlimited quantity of money, which is worthless, is not equal to a very small quantity of money, redeemable in Gold. Hence, the farmer should, and we doubt not many would, prefer a much lower figure, if they could but see the government retrenching and curtailing its enormous expenditures. It is lamentable that while Confederate securities in Europe, are fast passing those of the United States, in the scale of value, we at home, are from day to day depreciating our own currency, and rendering it worthless. What a strange infatuation has possessed the people and government alike. The people are so greedy of gain, that for their produce, they must receive in return bushel for bushel, while the exhorbitant prices only tend to make their bushels of money, no more valuable than a piece of blank paper.

But on a piece with this is the wisdom and fairness of the government to its mechanics and operatives. While it encourages the people, by the exhorbitant prices which it sets upon the produce, to charge the consumer a high premium over the government. At the same time, operatives and mechanics in government employ, are kept upon prices, which to say, the least are disgraceful. It sets a price upon the necessaries of life so high that the laboring man can not reach, and grinds down the laborer, if he be under the conscript age, and forces him to live on *corn bread alone*, or accept the alternative of going into the army. And indeed worse than this—if he refuses to work for the mean pittance of pay doled out to him, not from week to week or month to month, but *semi-occasionally*, as it suits the government, and prefers going into the army, he is politely informed that the terrors of military law will be visited upon his devoted head in the event of "disobedience to orders."

To come nearer home, it is remarkable that the operatives here are kept down to starving rates while the necessaries of life are so dear that a man, who does not own a cotton factory, dares not even think of living. We have been credibly informed by gentlemen connected with the Arsenal at this place, that many of the operatives at that establishment, while corn was bringing $30 per bushel, only made that amount in a week! If it be true, all that we have heard, and it is impossible that all of it should be false, their is a fearful responsibility resting upon some one. We cannot believe that the blame of all this should be visited upon the Government. We can not, and will not, believe that the Confederate States could be so unmercifully cruel as to compel men to work at rates which will not permit them to indulge in any luxury beyond a dry piece of corn bread. The case of these men—their meagre pay, cannot possibly have been represented to the government, else there must have been a change. The course of the government to these men demands reform, and if the parties whose place it is to look after and secure to these men their rights—rights that will provide for them, if it be only the bare necessaries of life—then the citizens of Fayetteville should, nay, it is there *duty* to take the matter in hand, and petition the government to relieve the pressing wants of the men.

We have conversed with many of the mechanics and operatives, and all of them, without exception, reveal a sad tale of suffering and privation, lamentible to be heard. We have heard of cases where for four weeks a man with a family of little ones, was compelled to subsist upon *corn bread alone.* This condition of affairs is not general. It does not exist in Wilmington or Richmond among the Government employees. Men are not expected in these places to live on corn bread and water alone—be at their work-rooms at a certain minute or lose a half day, and after their job of work is over compel them to sit down imprisoned until the signal for their relief is sounded. This state of affairs exists only in Fayetteville, but we trust it is to be of short duration. It is not incumbent upon the press or the people where such outrages are committed to pass it by without making a vigorous effort at reformation. It may be said that it is not our place to speak thus of matters that do not effect us. We would reply to all such that it is not only our duty, but it is a pleasure we ever feel, to be able to defend the oppressed—and we firmly believe, that no greater oppression can be pointed to, at the present moment, than that which has so often been called to our attention in the case referred to. Men compelled to work hard, on not half or third rations—but upon plain dry bread, and then, because they do not work as if they had been well provided for, denounced as not doing their duty. We would not do this to a mule, and we cannot countenance its being done to men.

P. S. Since writing the above we have seen an order from the Sec'y of War upon this subject which we publish. At Fayetteville, the mechanics receive from $3 to $7 per day and no rations, clothing, fuel or quarters, nor the extra $2 referred to, or any part of it. Why should this be so?

The Richmond *Sentinel*, has conversed with a gentleman from the field of the battle fought on Tuesday last near White tavern. The Yankees pressed our cavalry back in the direction of the White tavern, on the Charles City road, and advanced in such overwhelming numbers that they succeeded in flanking us on the left and getting possession of a portion of our works, but which they held only for an instant, our men driving them out, recovering our position and repulsing them with terrible slaughter. It is said the second, ninth and tenth corps were in the fight, and that they numbered, in all, thirty-five or forty thousand men.

The negroes were again pushed forward by the whites, and were, as usual, slaughtered in large numbers.

Gen Chambliss was reported to be wounded and a prisoner, when our informant left the front.

BURNING OF YANKEE STORES AT MARIETTA CONFIRMED.—Some gentlemen from Marietta, says the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, who are at present residing in Washington, have heard from the former place since Wheeler is reported to have visited that place. They say that the rumor that the Yankee stores have been burned is correct, and that a large portion of the place was also destroyed.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of the 17th inst., says that it is reported that the enemy in large force crossed the Tallahatchie last Monday, advancing southwest in the direction of Grenada.

DESERTERS CAPTURED.—Mr. Alfred Jenkins, of the 49th N. C. T., now at his home near Greensboro' wounded, succeeded last week, with the assistance of Mr. Harvey, an old man, in capturing three deserters and delivering them to the enrolling officer.—*Char. Bul.*

From the Richmond *Whig*, of the 17th inst., we extract the following item of intelligence, in regard to our operations on the north side of the James:

OPERATIONS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE JAMES.—Either by way of a feint, (and if so, a bold one,) or to escape the bloody shambles of Prince George and Dinwiddie, the Yankees, in heavy force, have crossed the James, and are now operating with a show of energy on the north side. For four days past we have had the usual strategic parrying which portend something more than mere skirmishing. Hence we are of the opinion that as the Yankees show an evident disposition to advance, and we have no idea of permitting them to do so, that many days cannot possibly elapse before we hear of an important battle. We have already given the results of the skirmishing up to yesterday as fully as the vague and unsatisfactory rumors which have reached us through couriers, would allow, and we had hoped, only to be disappointed, that before this the War Department would have been able to furnish us, for the benefit of our readers, something official concerning the operations in that now interesting quarter.

Of the skirmishing yesterday, we learned that in the morning the Yankees advanced on the Charles City road as far as White's Tavern, with the intention of flanking Chaffin's. Here they were promptly met by our forces, and a lively skirmish ensued, resulting in the repulse of the Yankees, who were driven back, we are informed, about two miles.

During the skirmishing a portion of our infantry, we learn, were in danger of being outflanked by the Yankee infantry, when Gen. Chambliss, with his brigade, was ordered to their relief. Gallantly leading his men, this officer obeyed the order, and while the Yankees were driven back, he, it is presumed, advanced too far, and if not killed was wounded and is now a prisoner in the hands of the Yankees

The same paper, of the 17th, has the following

FROM PETERSBURG.

Deserters state that Grant has not only one full corps in front of Petersburg.—Within the past two days he has withdrawn his line of battle several hundred yards back from our centre. His pickets now occupy his front line of breastworks. The Express predicts that ague and billious fever will soon decimate the Yankee army.

The Baltimore *American* of the 13th convinces us that the Yankees in front of Petersburg are reaping the full benefit of the malaria of the James and Appomattox. It says, despondingly:

"As a sanitary measure, and to counteract the effects of malaria on the troops serving in the South during the warm months, the Medical Department has directed that whisky, with quinine, in prophylactic doses, shall be issued to the men, particularly those on duty in districts especially malarious, or on oxeessive fatigue duty, only on the recommendation of the senior medical officer of the district in which service is performed.—The distribution of whisky to the men performing only fatigue duty has been discontinued."

Ulysses has determined, we learn, to draw his full rations of the prescribed anti-billious, anti-ague and fever remedies, but, upon the advice of his surgeon, will drink the whisky himself and give the quidine to Cuffy, his colored orderly.

Correspondence of the Carolinian.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 18, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—As I was sitting in a cool delectable shade yesterday, whiffing a Royal Havarn cigar, which some good friend, who is so lucky as to run the blockade, gave me, and enjoying a delightful breeze which came softly gliding over the placid bosom of the old Cape Fear. I heard a bright face, bare foot urchin, passing by, cry out at the top of his voice, "good big watermelons, selling at the Market for only twenty-five cents a piece." This aroused me from a deep state of meditation and reflection on the bright and halcyon days of yore; those good old times when I used to "fly around" the ladies and bask with them in the sunshine of pleasure, to a state of actual surprise. Watermelons only twenty-five cents. Why the war must be coming to a close—some good news of peace in the papers. I took up the latest *Carolinian*—reads it carefully, and finds nothing concerning it, save what the Democrats talk of the possibility of reconstruction. By this time my appetite was getting pretty keen for one of the "twenty-five cent" melons; so, I started to the Market, with the Royal Havana in mouth, and a would-be-rich appearance. Arriving there, I found any quantity and all sizes of them; asks a thick lip, freckle face, red curly head boy from the country, the price of his melons. To my perfect delight, he replied: "Twenty-five cents." No sooner said than done, I pulled out a twenty-five cent. N. C. note, even change, and popped it down, at the same time taking up one of the melons, when he looked me in the face and gave a sarcastic grin, and said: "I say mister, look here, this is only twenty-five cents in yere shin plaster." My young friend, this is all you asked for them, I replied. "Yes, but I ment the specy," but you kin have it for one of yere V's in yere Confed. I skedaddled, leaving him alone in his glory, for future consideration, but did not leave the market.

Thinking it a good place to observe human nature in all its ramifications, I took a stand where I could take a full panoramic view of passing events. I soon found that only negroes and blockade runners could furnish our friends "specy," and of course, were the only ones who could get the melons.

There is a superabundance of all kinds of vegetables in the Market, and yet they sell at the most fabulous prices. I do not believe they are all sold, and before the sellers will take reasonable rates, they will carry them back with them, and suffer them to rot.

I found too, while taking observations, that our friend's "specy" "is all the go" with a great many of the citizens of this place, and furthermore, they have a good deal of it.

Go to the Market any day and you may see men from every Island on the Globe. From the Dutch, Irish and English, down to the Lilliputians, all are conglomerated here, having come through King Abraham's "efficient" Blockade. Having seen and learned this much, I concluded to return to my delectable shade and meditate upon philanthrophy.

G. C. Mc.

ADJ'T & INS. GEN.'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, August 10, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66.

1. The extra pay allowed to men detailed from the Army under the "Act of Congress to provide for the compensation of non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sailors and marines, in detailed service," approved June 9, 1864 (G O 53, No. 8, Current Series), is established as follows:

1st. The extra pay for extraordinary skill or industry, or for extra work contemplated in section 2d of the law, may be, in the city of Richmond, not exceeding the amounts named in the following schedule:

Superin'd't, not exceeding	$10,00 p diem
1st Class Foreman,	7,50 p diem
1st Class Mechanics, "	6 00 p diem
2d " " "	5 50 p diem
3d " " "	5 00 p diem
Other employees' showing "uncommon skill or industry,"	4 00 p diem
Skilled Clerks,	6 00 p diem

2d. The extra pay allowed in this schedule shall be regarded as the pay for ten hours work, and for all work requiring "uncommon skill," done in other than the regular ten hours, the pay shall be 50 per cent. greater than the schedule price.

3d. This extra pay may be increased or diminished at other Posts or Depots where workshops are established in proportion as the market price of provisions is greater or less than in the city of Richmond—the Secretary of War and of the Navy acting conjointly as to such increase or diminution at points where there are establishments belonging to each branch of the service.

4th. No restrictions will be placed on the amount of pay to be given by contractors or detailed men, save that the wages given shall conform as nearly as possible to the wages received by similar classes in the emmploy of the Government.

5th. The "extra compensation" for piece work, where such work is to the advantage of the Government, shall be piece work, where such work is to the advantage of the Govarnment, shall be regulated in conformity to the classification of workmen in section I—the commanding officer with the approval of the Chief of the Bureau concerned, fixing what shall be regarded as a full day's work with "uncommon industry." Compensation for work turned out over and above the quantities so fixed, shall be paid at the rate fixed by the "extra compensation" for full days work.

6th. This act is to be construed as applying to men detailed "from the field," and does not apply to those attached in any way to an army in the field.

The allowance of two dollars a day is optional with the Chief of each Bureau, and any less sum may be paid according to the nature of occupation and services of the detailed man. It will be paid out of the funds of the Bureau employing him, and for the days in which work is actually performed, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Chief of Bureau.

7th. The clothing and rations issued to all classes of detailed and enrolled men shall be the same in kind and quantity as is issued to soldiers in the field and shall be issued by the proper officers of the War Department in such manner and at such intervals as may be directed by the Secretary of War.

Whenever, from any cause, the rations cannot be issued in kind within ten days after it is due, it shall be properly commuted at its current local value by the Commissary Department.

8th. In like manner, whenever the clothing allowed cannot for any cause be furnished by the Quartermaster Department, it shall be commuted by said Department at the current local value of such clothing to be fixed by the Quartermaster General.

9th. The other allowances, viz: fuel and quarters, will be commuted to each detailed man according to rates fixed by the Quartermaster General. By order.

[Signed.] S. COOPER, A. & I. G.

Official:
H. L. CLAY, A. A. G.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chewing Tobacco.

ANOTHER LOT of JONES' old Chewing Tobacco. This Tobacco is superior to any in the market ☞ Warranted not to corrode the teeth or rust in the pocket. Call at 17, Market Square.
168-tf

LOST.

A BUNCH OF SIX SMALL KEYS tied together with a white Tape string. The finder will please return them to JAMES MARTINE, or leave them at this Office.
168

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
4th Congressional District, N. C.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Aug. 15.

To the Farmers of the 4th Congressional District.

TAX PAYERS who have paid their Tax in Kind to Army Qr. Mr's or Commissaries, or any officers Commanding a Company of Troops, etc., any bonded Agent, etc., will forward the receipts to me and I will credit their estimates for the same.

J. M. McGOWAN, Ca't. & Post Q. M.
4th Cong. Dist. N. C.

Notice to Coopers.

I WISH to make a contract on the part of the Government, for 100 CYPRUS, JUNIPER or RED OAK barrels, to hold Sorghum Syrup. The barrels must be good.
165-2t

Observer, Presbyterian, and Wilmington Journal copy and send bill to Capt. McGowan.

IF YOU WANT to PRESERVE your teeth be sure to buy chewing tobacco of ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
165-4t

WANTED,

THE UNDERSIGNED is desirous to purchase a first rate

POWER PRESS,

in good working order.
Apply at once to P. J. SINCLAIR,
158-tf Ed. North Carolinian.

NEW MUSIC.

THE SOUTH.

Words by the lamented Captain S. LEROY HAMMOND, of the Eutaw Regiment, Music by Pof. Hewett.

KEEP ME AWAKE MOTHER.

A reply to the ever popular "Rock me to Sleep, Mother." Words by Mrs. Stratton, Music by Joseph Hart Denck.

Dear Mother, I've Come Home to Die.
Why No One to Love?
Star Spangled Cross and Pure Field of White.
Up with the Flag.
The Southern Cross.
Southern Soldier Boy.
All Quiet Along the Potmac To-Night.
Rock me to Sleep Mother.
My Wife and Child.
Kathleen Mavourneen.
Virginia Marseillaise, (French and English words)
Farewell Enchanting Hope.
No Surrender.
Harp of the South, Awake!
Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good bye.
Mother, Oh! Sing me to Rest.
The March of the Southern Men.
Love Me.
Musical Souvenir, containing three Songs.

In addition to the above, the following new pieces have just been received:

Pray Maiden Pray; Aura Lea;
I Remember the Hour; Standard Bearer;
Mary of Argyle; Morning Prayer.

☞ Particular attention is called to our collection of Music. Call at No. 17, Market Square.
143-tf

New Books! New Books!

THE FOLLOWING popular works have just been received at

17, Market Square,

"EAST LYNNE" or The Earl's Daughter, by the author of "The Heirs of Ashley," "The Earl's Secret," The Red Court Farm, &c.—This work has just been issued from the Press and has a deserved popularity.

"MACARIA," or "Altars of Sacrifice," a few more numbers of this great Novel have arrived.

"MISTRESS AND MAID," a fresh supply just received. Also the Illustrated News containing a portrait of Gen. Hood. The "Mercury" is received weekly. Also the Magnolia Weekly. 157-tf

A GOOD SUPPLY of that extra fine chewing tobacco, which I will sell on accommodating terms, wholesale or retail.
June10-dtf I. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Soap! Soap!!

A SUPERIOR article of that old BROWN WINDSOR and Confederate Toilet Soap. For sale at the Store under the
June21-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

JUST received at No. 17, Market Square, a fine assortment of Linen Tapes, ½, 1, and 1½ inches wide, a very desirable article, suitable for Trimmings, Bindings, Skirts, Edgings, &c., to be sold at a low price. Call at (tf) 17, Market Square